

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1851.

[BEING THE FIRST SESSION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.]

[ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY THE HOUSE.]

COLUMBUS:
PRINTED BY S. MEDARY
1852.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES,

JAMES HOGE, President.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
A. P. STONE,

JOHN W. ANDREWS,
F. C. KELTON,
S. M. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT,

GEORGE McMILLEN.

TEACHERS,

A. W. PENNIMAN,

CHARLES JUCKSCH,
MISS JEANNETTE LAZELL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

GUSTAVUS MACHOLD.

TEACHER IN MECHANICS,

HENRY HAUENSTEIN,

JOHN MAHONY, Assistant.

MATRON,

Mrs. SUSAN M. VANDEMAN.

ANN JANE BRADON, Assistant Matron.

STEWARD,

THOMAS F. JONES.

TREASURER,

THOMAS MOODIE.

PHYSICIAN,

R. L. HOWARD, M. D.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, REUBEN WOOD, Governor of the State of Ohio :

In obedience to the law establishing the Institution for the education of the Blind, and the constitution of the State of Ohio, I present, respectfully, the annual report of the Board of Trustees of that Institution.

The report of the Superintendent exhibits the state of the school, as a means of literary instruction, and of the manual labor department, in which the pupils are taught various kinds of business for future support. Complete success has been obtained in both respects, as far as means have been supplied, and it is cause of gratification that this institution thus ranks with any other in our country. Of the ability and fidelity of the Superintendent and teachers, and others in employment, we have full assurance, from personal inspection, and the favorable report of intelligent visitors.

To the suggestions and recommendations of the Superintendent, respecting additional buildings, we would ask the particular attention of the General Assembly. We are fully persuaded that the time has come when more ample and better arranged accommodation should be provided for this institution, and that true economy will decide in favor of the erection of buildings on a liberal scale, which will be permanent in their character, rather than incur considerable expense for temporary purposes. This will be the subject, however, of a special report, at a future day, when a suitable plan and estimates shall have been made.

The reports of the Treasurer and Steward are also herewith submitted, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1851. The expenses exceeded the estimates and appropriations by a few hundred dollars, chiefly on account of the increased cost of provisions. There is therefore a smaller balance applicable to payment for the first quarter of the present year, beginning October 1st, 1851, than at the same period of the preceding year. By these reports the expenditures were \$11,202 00. The appropriation amounted to \$10,500 00. It is recommended that not less than 12,500 00 be appropriated for each of the two years, the present and the next succeeding year, for which it is necessary, agreeably to the constitution, now to make provision. The increase of the number of pupils that may be expected, together with the enlargement of the means of instruction, will make this amount necessary.

The report of the Physician is also appended, showing the health of the pupils. To his remarks respecting the existence and causes of endemic disease among them,

during the last summer, we ask particular attention ; especially because this is one reason for the erection of an additional building, and other material improvements.

It is confidently believed that the increased expenses for the benevolent institutions of the State will not be regarded as a cause of dissatisfaction, either by the Legislature or the people, since it is the increased prosperity of these insitutions, and also of the State, which demands enlarged liberality. As the number of pupils is increased, and the system of instruction advances in completeness, the expenditures must continually advance with even pace.

We have only to add, that it will be necessary to appoint one Trustee, to serve for six years, in the place of William Armstrong, whose term will expire next April ; and likewise, one Trustee must be appointed, at this time, to serve six years, from April, 1843, unless the General Assembly shall otherwise provide during the ensuing session.

All which, with the accompanying documents, is respectfully presented to be submitted to the General Assembly.

By order of the Board.

JAMES HOGE, *President B. T. O. I. B.*

DECEMBER 31, 1851.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind :

GENTLEMEN: The success of the institution during the past year, has been quite equal to our anticipations, and to its prosperity in any previous year. No modification has been made in the plan of study, character of instruction, duties and discipline of the school, except such as have been suggested by the fuller experience, improved skill and more enlarged information of those connected with its management. This institution affords facilities and opportunities for improvement in all that relates to the developement of mind and of heart, quite equal to those of schools for any species of education, whilst the peculiar character and condition of its pupils, present incentives to activity, energy and devotedness, more solemn and influential than those which prompt efforts for the instruction of scholars who are blessed with vision. Your own knowledge, and the general intelligence of the public, in regard to the advancement of means and modes of educating the blind throughout our country, render unnecessary any discussion of this topic. It is, however, appropriate to remark, that this benevolent enterprize is gradually obtaining that prominence and interest, in civilized and christian lands, which it so justly merits.

The provision embraced in the new constitution of Ohio, "that institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State," is a striking and cheering manifestation of the abiding confidence of our people in the utility and propriety of these schemes of philanthropy, and properly inspires the hope that the *future* of our State, in this department of its patronage and effort, will be as illustrious as the *past*.

The number of pupils connected with the institution, during the past year, as exhibited by the appended catalogue, was sixty-nine, thirteen of whom were new admissions, and nearly all of whom were in attendance during the entire term.

At the close of the session, five males and three females, having completed their course of instruction, were honorably discharged.

By the blessing of a kind Providence, we have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from fatal disease. But a single death has occurred, Frederick Pommer, an indigent and homeless young man, and the patient of a protracted affliction, died during the vacation, a victim of consumption. He had been connected three or four years with the institution. Although deprived, during his sickness and dying hours, of the presence and refreshing kindness of relations, yet he received from the Steward and his wife, (upon whom, after the close of the term, the charge of

the house especially devolved,) the most anxious and sympathizing attentions, and from all, that care and solicitude which his desolate condition was so fitly calculated to inspire. Notwithstanding "his dying eyes were closed" by the hands of comparative strangers, yet his sickness, death and burial, were characterized by all the attentions and comforts of sincere sympathy and christian love.

The accompanying report of the Physician, will exhibit the condition and extent of disease in the institution. From this statement it will be seen that during a portion of the past summer much sickness prevailed. This was not the result of any local cause, and could not have been anticipated by any remedial or preventive action. We but shared in common with many portions of our country in the afflictions of the wide-spread epidemic whilst we have been happily distinguished from many in freedom from its fatal consequences.

It is appropriate, in this connection, to invite your attention to a topic in which your Board has already exhibited a commendable interest, the importance of supplying the institution with apparatus and accommodations by which it could be properly ventilated, and by which its pupils could be furnished with ready and sufficient conveniences for bathing. The committee of your Board, to whose special attention this subject was assigned, visited the institution, and after an examination of the building, concluded that the contemplated changes which would be necessary to secure the objects already designated, could not be judiciously made with our present structure, and that it would be wiser and better to erect additional buildings. They authorized the employment of a skilful architect, who would prepare a plan of building suited to our designs and necessities. A suitable man was selected for that purpose, but his promise was not fulfilled, and thus the intentions of the Board were not accomplished.

The indispensableness of the suggested improvements to the prospective and permanent welfare of the institution, renders imperative my duty to press, through you, upon the General Assembly, the importance of making an adequate appropriation for the fulfilment of this benevolent design. It is unnecessary to present to that intelligent body, arguments to prove the intimate connection which exists between pure air and the cleansing of the body, and physical, moral and intellectual health and vigor. The public mind has, within a few past years, been awakened to a contemplation of this subject in connection principally with our common schools. The facts exhibited by our educators, showing the manifold and, in many cases, irreparable injuries which have resulted from the impure and polluted air of crowded and unventilated school rooms, have produced a great and beneficial improvement in our school structures. The usual and convincing arguments for an adequate ventilation of public buildings acquire peculiar impressiveness and strength in their application to our pupils and position. Deprived, as are our scholars, in their hopeless and pitiable condition, of those fascinations which usually prompt to seek the open air, of the ability to engage in those varied out-door exercises which promote and invigorate health, and of those gratifications, which communion with the external world afford to those whose senses are healthful and active, it is especially important that the rooms in which they recite, eat, lodge and walk, should be supplied with the choicest comforts and conveniences. Among these none is more re-

quisite and indispensable than a full and regular supply of healthful air. In an institution such as ours, in which there are usually from sixty to eighty scholars, special improvements ought to be made to secure this desideratum. It must be equally obvious that suitable arrangements ought to be secured, by which the pupils might be supplied with means and facilities for bathing. They cannot, in their unfortunate condition, be influenced by those usual motives which produce attention to habits of cleanliness and to personal appearance, and hence the easiest and most accessible means are demanded by which the cleansing, care and health of their bodies may be secured. It is alike well established, by experience and medical testimony, that the daily use of the bath is an efficient instrumentality in preventing disease and in invigorating the physical system. In consideration of its known beneficial influence, it is certainly very desirable that at the earliest practicable period we should be enabled to secure its full and extensive use. The expense which must necessarily be incurred in constructing additional buildings and arrangements for the proper accomplishment of these solicited improvements, is insignificant in view of the decided benefits which will necessarily follow. Money appropriated to objects so manifestly advantageous, will yield a rich revenue in the increased happiness and enjoyment of those whose afflictions strongly invite all the comforts which generosity can bestow. Our State has imparted lustre to her reputation by liberal benefactions to her various humane institutions, and the hope is confidently indulged that she will not hesitate to promote all measures by which substantial benefits may be secured.

Your attention is invited to the appended exhibit of the mechanical department, by which its continued prosperity may be seen. Although it was never contemplated that this department would be a source of profit, as the pupils devote but a fraction of their time to work as merely learners, and are placed there to be instructed and qualified to pursue their trades as a means of livelihood after they shall have left us ; yet the reports of this and previous years, show that the receipts from the products of their labor have more than equalled the expenditures. Our anticipations of success have been fully realized, and the results justify an enlargement of its operations. The building used for that purpose is too limited in its accommodations, and it ought to be enlarged, as well to afford facilities for those now engaged in labor, as to afford room for others who might be employed in the various branches of trade now prosecuted. As an evidence of the beneficial influence of this department, it may be stated that several of our graduates give flattering testimony that they will probably be able to earn a full support by labor at those trades which they here learned. It is manifest that the institution will greatly magnify its usefulness and beneficence by giving to those whose permanent object in becoming its inmates was intellectual and moral training, the skill and ability to live in freedom from want, and in independence of the charities of friends. How cheering the fact that it is practicable to bestow upon pupils that practical knowledge of business and of labor which will protect them against the hardest necessities of life, remove that anxious and crushing sense of dependence which usually attends the sad condition of the afflicted, and impart hope to the hearts of parents and kindred, whose sympathies are most deeply enlisted for their welfare.

It is practicable to introduce additional kinds of employment into the workshop, and thus afford more extensive scope to the genius and talents of our pupils, but it would not be expedient to make the attempt with our present narrow accommodations. It is also a matter worthy of consideration, whether our females, whose labors are now confined to a few simple processes in fancy work, a species of employment in which their skill and ability will not be profitably available after they shall have left the school, might not be taught, and usefully employed, in other branches of handicraft. This is a topic to which your attention is solicited, and any suggestions or counsel of your Board would be very acceptable.

In my last report, mention was made of the then recent introduction of broom making as a branch of business. That employment has been quite successful, and has fully met expectations. It has yielded a larger profit than any other operation, and fully justifies an extension of the business.

The accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Steward, will inform you in regard to the condition of our fiscal affairs for the past year. It is believed that our expenditures have been judicious, and marked with a proper care and economy.

It is due to those who have co-operated in the management of the institution, to say that they have well and faithfully discharged their duties. Their conduct has been such as to inspire confidence, and to aid and animate me in the discharge of my duties. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of our respective and mutual efforts, to impair the discipline, duties and government of the school or to prevent that union of counsel and of action upon which our prosperity and success so much depend.

The deportment of the students, for the past year, has been quite commendable, and has been generally characterized by a faithful observance of rules and discipline, and a ready obedience to authority. Irregularities and vices which formerly caused perplexity and apprehension, have, to a great extent, disappeared. It has been our aim to reform abuses and offenders, by educating the heart and conscience by the lessons and sanctions of heavenly wisdom, and by appeals to those sentiments and emotions upon which the highest and best motives may be founded, and it is our gratification to state that our purpose has been well fulfilled.

We are under renewed obligations to many editors who have generously and gratuitously furnished us regularly with copies of their papers. A catalogue of these publications may be found in the appendix.

In accordance with my suggestions and your recommendations, the Legislature, at its last session, passed the following act, to amend a previously existing act, entitled "An act making further provisions for the instruction of the blind," passed March 10, 1838 :

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That so much of the third section of the above recited act as provides that the Trustees shall be authorized to receive into said institution any pupils of suitable character and capacity for instruction, residing within this State, and further, that there shall be

paid for their maintenance and tuition, such sums as the Trustees shall require, not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That all pupils hereafter, shall be admitted and retained in said institution the usual length of time at the expense of the State, *except* traveling expenses to and from said institution, and all the necessary clothing for the pupils; anything in any law for the instruction of the blind which conflicts with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

It is reasonable to anticipate beneficial results from this enactment. As a consequence, all unpleasant distinctions between State and pay pupils will be removed, and all will be placed upon a gratifying and proper equality, which will be agreeable to the teachers and the taught; and as an additional result, we may naturally expect a large accession to the number of scholars. There are yet many blind, of suitable age and qualifications, in different parts of our State, who ought to be blessed with the advantages of our institution, who will hail this recent and benevolent measure with delight, and who will doubtless be prepared, by their friends, to participate in its benefits.

I have thus briefly, (on account of indisposition,) presented a few topics which merited remark. Your intelligence and familiarity with our labors, duties and difficulties, will enable you to appreciate the propriety of my representations, to determine how fully the institution has realized your expectations, and the wishes and purposes of its founders and friends, and to estimate its value to the State, and its influence in advancing the cause of humanity.

It is to me a source of sincere gratification, and a cause of renewed diligence and fidelity, in the labors of the Superintendency, that your approbation and kindness have, at all times, accompanied my humble efforts to discharge its important duties. My prayer is, that our relation may continue to be pleasant and harmonious, that our united exertions may be eminently calculated to extend the blessings of this scheme of benevolence, and that the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," who has thus far safely led us on, may crown our work and the institution with his "favor, which is life, and his loving kindness, which is better than life."

Respectfully submitted,

GEO McMILLEN.

DECEMBER 31, 1851.

The following papers and pamphlets have been sent gratuitously to the institution during the past year :

The Daily Ohio State Journal.

“ “ “ Statesman.

“ “ Capital City Fact.

Lutheran Standard.

School Friend and Ohio School Journal.

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette.

Cist's Weekly Advertiser.

The Dollar Times.

Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Cincinnati Weekly Nonpareil.

Presbyterian of the West.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

“ Herald.

Cleveland True Democrat.

Religious Telescope.

Stark County Democrat.

Massillon News.

Highland News.

St. Clairsville Gazette.

Oberlin Evangelist.

Ladies' Repository, (monthly,)

Equal Rights.

Golden Rule.

Spirit of the Lakes and Boatman's Magazine.

The Ohio Teacher.

Journal and Messenger.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When admitted.	Where from.	By whom support'd.
1	A. M. Bergundthal ...	Sept. 28, 1838,	Monroe county, O.,	Herself.
2	Jane Munnell.....	Sept. 26, 1840,	Belmont do	do
3	A. J. Bradon.....	Oct 7, 1840,	Jefferson do	do
4	Eli Hoover	Sept. 2, 1841,	Montgomery do	do
5	Elliott Hoover	Oct. 8, 1842,	do do	The State.
6	Miranda Phillips	March 22, '43,	Licking do	do
7	Joanna Donavon	Oct. 1, 1843,	Hamilton do	do
8	Mary A. Tipton.....	Feb. 8, 1844,	Delaware do	do
9	Thos. H. Hopkins	Oct. 23, 1844,	Ashtabula do	do
10	Emily Griffiths	Oct. 23, 1844,	Hamilton do	do
11	Elizabeth Armstrong..	Nov. 12, 1844,	Licking do	do
12	Catharine Stiner	Jau. 17, 1845,	Stark do	do
13	Jane Ann Moore	April 29, '45,	Franklin do	do
14	Jane Ingersoll.....	Sept. 27, 1845,	Hamilton do	do
15	Hannah Swart.....	Oct. 8, 1845,	Sandusky do	do
16	Joel Jackson	Oct. 27, 1845,	Seneca do	do
17	Matilda Nichols.....	Dec. 28, 1845,	Summit do	do
18	Joseph L. Jones.....	Feb. 15, 1846,	Trumbull do	do
19	Frederick Keetly.....	June 1, 1846,	Franklin do	do
20	Eliza Field.....	Oct. 3, 1846,	Ashtabula do	do
21	Catharine Dawson....	Oct. 4, 1846,	Pickaway do	do
22	James Conner	Oct. 22, 1846,	Michigan State,	His friends.
23	Henrietta Titus	Dec. 4, 1846,	Lorain county, O.,	The State.
24	Mary E. Dil	May 3, 1847,	Warren do	do
25	Catharine Landis.....	July 2, 1847,	Licking do	do
26	Margaret Arnold.....	Oct. 1, 1847,	Tuscarawas do	do
27	William Hoover.....	Oct. 1, 1847,	Montgomery do	do
28	Frederick Pommer. ..	Oct. 1, 1847,	Franklin do	do
29	Thomas Phalan.....	Oct. 1, 1847,	Hamilton do	do
30	Salina Craig	Oct. 15, 1847,	Jackson do	do
31	John Seiler	Oct. 15, 1847,	Franklin do	do
32	Elizabeth A. Coffman.	Oct. 20, 1847,	Warren do	do
33	Charlotte Neeb	Oct. 28, 1847,	Cuyahoga do	do
34	James A. Tilton.....	Feb. 16, 1848,	Huron do	do
35	Henry B. Pierson	May 27, 1848,	Licking do	do
36	Charles Gaines	Oct. 2, 1848,	Crawford do	do
37	Margaret E. Kookan..	Oct. 3, 1848,	Clark do	do
38	Charles D. McIntosh..	Oct. 3, 1848,	Cuyahoga do	do
39	Ezekiel Canfield.....	Oct. 5, 1848,	Washington do	do
40	Henry Campbell.....	Oct. 11, 1848,	Wood do	do
41	Simon Stuff	Nov. 3, 1848,	Richland do	do
42	A. J. Raymond.....	Jan. 3, 1849,	Erie do	do
43	Warren Connett	May 10, 1849,	Athens do	do
44	Margaret Scott	May 19, 1849,	Greene do	do

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS — *Continued.*

No.	Names.	When admitt'd.	Where from.	By whom supported.
45	Naomi Ewing	Sept. 1, 1849,	Warren county, O.,	The State.
46	Thomas Carson.....	Oct. 10, 1849,	Morrow do	do
47	William E. Vore	Oct. 21, 1849,	Knox do	do
48	Alvin S. Monroe	Oct. 21, 1849,	Logan do	do
49	Daniel Manahan	Oct. 3, 1849,	Hamilton do	do
50	Susan Schnider	Feb. 5, 1849,	Ross, do	do
51	Ichabod Adams.....	Feb. 2, 1850,	Lake do	do
52	Mary A. Thrall.....	April 25, '50,	Delaware, do	do
53	Margaret Martin	May 10, 1850,	Darke do	do
54	John Wheeler	June 10, 1850,	Licking do	do
55	William Reither	Oct. 5, 1850,	Wood do	do
56	David Mitchell	Oct. 5, 1850,	Adams do	do
57	Sarah A. Holt.....	Oct. 17, 1850,	Pickaway do	do
58	Robert Karr	Oct. 19, 1850,	Warren do	do
59	William Wallace	Oct. 28, 1850,	Guernsey do	do
60	Francis Velid.....	April 20, '50,	do do	do
61	Joseph Williamson ...	Oct. 28, 1850,	Fairfield do	do
62	Robert Boyd.....	Nov. 3, 1850,	Knox do	do
63	A. J. Morton.....	Nov. 16, '50,	Hamilton do	do
64	Rebecca Morton	Nov. 16, '51,	do do	do
65	Leonora Penrose	Dec. 16, 1851,	Knox do	do
66	James McMillen	Dec. 21, 1850,	Belmont do	do
67	Isaac Bevan.....	June 12, 1851,	Brown do	do
68	Matthew McAnnally..	July 5, 1851,	Hamilton do	do
69	*Samuel Baker	Oct. 5, 1840.	Portage do	do

* This individual was in the school several years, discharged, and returned last year to learn a trade.

STEWARDS' REPORT.

From December 1, 1850, to October 1, 1851:

Cash paid for groceries and provisions -----	\$2,469 91
Cash paid for household and general expenses -----	800 48
Cash paid for repairs and improvements -----	319 76
Cash paid for servants -----	729 45
 Total -----	 <u><u>\$4,319 60</u></u>

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOYS.

	DR.	
To manufactured articles on hand, Oct. 1, 1851, viz :		
Brushes in Cincinnati damaged and sold for.....	\$140 00	
Invoice of Brushes on hand.....	\$856 27	
Less 10 per cent. for cash	85 62	
	<u>770 55</u>	
Baskets	38 50	
Door Mats	98 75	
Book Account.....	91 06	
Materials on hand, October 1, 1850	476 19	
Materials purchased during the year.....	808 59	
Amount paid Herrick for teaching broom-making...	125 00	
Amount paid Andrew Keighkle for work in shop....	144 00	
Amount paid boys for overwork.....	232 00	
	<u>\$2,924 64</u>	
	CR.	
By manufactured articles on hand, October 1, 1851 .	\$560 78	
Unfinished articles on hand, October 1, 1851	20 00	
Materials of all kinds on hand, October 1, 1851....	487 24	
Cash receipts during the year.....	1,979 15	
Notes and unsettled accounts.....	269 57	
Shop articles used in the Institute during the year...	50 46	
Manufactured articles paid boys for overwork.....	146 90	
	<u>\$3,514 10</u>	
Deduct as above.....	2,924 64	
	<u><u>\$589 46</u></u>	
Balance in favor of boys.....		

GIRLS.

	DR.
To manufactured articles on hand, October 1, 1850 .	\$18 00
Materials on hand, October 1, 1850	116 49
Materials purchased during the year.....	82 24
Overwork by girls, and paid for in cash and materials,	604 39
	\$821 12
	CR.
By manufactured articles on hand, October 1, 1851 .	\$11 80
Materials on hand, October 1, 1851	182 47
Cash on hand, October 1, 1851	14 30
Cash and materials paid girls for overwork.....	604 39
Cash for materials during the year	82 24
Cash paid Steward.....	183 11
	\$1,078 31
Deduct as above.....	821 12
Balance in favor of girls.....	\$257 19

ACCOUNT OF TREASURER
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1851-2.

The Ohio Institution for the Blind, in account with THOMAS MOODIE, Treasurer.

DATES.		DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNTS.
1850.			
October	25	J. W. Watson, current expenses-----	\$500 00
do	31	J. W. Watson, do do -----	500 00
December	3	Charles Jucksch, on account of salary -----	100 00
do	11	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	300 00
do	12	Geo. McMillen, travelling expenses in search of pupils-----	23 48
do	23	J. W. Watson, balance of salary as Steward --	83 33
do	23	J. W. Watson, in full of all Institution expenses,	1,057 82
1851.			
January	2	Geo. McMillen, salary for qr. ending 31st Dec.,	250 00
do	2	Mrs. Van Deman do do -----	75 00
do	2	John Mahony do do -----	59 25
do	2	Charles Jucksch do do -----	75 00
do	2	A. W. Penniman do do -----	175 00
do	3	Henry Hauenstein do do -----	125 00
do	3	G. Machold do do -----	175 00
do	7	Miss Lazell do do -----	37 50
do	15	Thos. F. Jones, for current expenses -----	300 00
March	12	R. L. Howard, medical attendance-----	25 00
April	3	Charles Jucksch, salary to 1st inst. -----	175 00
do	3	Henry Hauenstien do do -----	125 00
do	4	Thos. F. Jones, for current expenses -----	500 00
do	4	G. Machold, salary to 1st April-----	175 00
do	4	John Mahony, service for last quarter -----	57 75
do	4	Miss Lazell, salary do do -----	37 50
do	4	Mrs. Vandeman do do -----	75 00
do	4	Miss Bradon do do -----	25 00
do	4	Miss Bergundthal do do -----	25 00
do	4	G. McMillen, exp. to Cincinnati with pupils--	42 75
do	8	G. Machold, for musical instruments-----	49 80

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT — *Continued.*

DATES.		DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNTS.
1851.			
April	8	A. W. Penniman, salary to 1st April -----	\$175 00
do	10	Geo. McMillen do do -----	250 00
do	11	Thos. F. Jones, salary from 8th Dec. to 1st Ap. -----	156 00
do	11	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	500 00
May	6	John Mahony, on account of salary -----	25 00
do	7	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	500 00
do	7	Lewis Warner, repairing musical instruments -----	55 00
do	28	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	300 00
do	31	A. W. Penniman, salary current quarter -----	175 00
June	16	Chas. Jucksch, do do -----	100 00
July	3	Henry Hauenstein, do do -----	150 00
do	3	G. Machold, do do -----	175 00
do	3	John Mahony, do do -----	58 50
do	5	Miss Lazell, do do -----	37 50
do	5	Mrs. Vandeman, do do -----	75 00
do	5	Geo. McMillen, do do -----	250 00
do	14	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	500 00
do	15	Thos. F. Jones, salary to 30th June -----	125 00
do	26	Jeannette Lazell, salary to September 30 -----	37 50
do	26	A. W. Penniman, do do -----	175 00
do	26	Chas. Jucksch, do do -----	175 00
do	28	G. Machold, do do -----	175 00
do	28	Mrs. Vandeman, do do -----	75 00
do	28	Jane Munnell, do do -----	12 50
do	28	Miss Burgundthal, do do -----	25 00
do	28	Miss Bradon, do do -----	37 50
August	2	Henry Hauenstein, salary to 1st October -----	150 00
do	2	John Mahony, do do -----	84 25
do	6	S. M. Smith, medical services -----	127 75
do	6	Chas. Jucksch, balance of quarter to 30th June, -----	75 00
do	9	Thos. F. Jones, current expenses -----	300 00
do	18	Geo. McMillen, salary to 1st October -----	250 00
October	11	Thos. T. Jones, current expenses -----	500 00
do	17	S. M. Smith, for medical services to 10th Oct. -----	21 25
do	23	Thos. F. Jones, salary to 1st October -----	125 00
do	23	Balance forward -----	2,832 60
		Total -----	\$13,934 53

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT — *Continued.*

DATES.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.
1851.		
October 4,	By balance forward -----	\$3,434 53
	Part of appropriation -----	5,250 00
	Part of appropriation -----	5,250 00
	Total -----	<u>\$13,934 53</u>
October 26,	To balance forward -----	<u>\$2,832 60</u>

We have examined the vouchers that make up the above account, and find them all correct.

A. P. STONE,
WM. ARMSTRONG, } *Committee.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind :

From the first of December, 1859, to the last of the following March, the date of my departure for Europe, the health of the pupils in this Institution was excellent. Since my return, in August, few cases only required my professional attendance, and these of a very mild and manageable character.

Within the last month, I have operated upon the eyes of two of the pupils, for cataract. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine, with any degree of certainty, as to the success of these operations. More than a usual amount of inflammation followed them, so that complete restoration is as yet quite problematical. The result of these cases, together with others that may come under treatment, shall be reported in due time, with their names and the material facts necessary to be known.

Accompanying this paper, is the report of Dr. S. M. Smith, upon the sanitary condition of the Institution, during my absence. The improvements he suggests are worthy of your consideration and that of the Ohio Legislature, upon whose fostering care its officers and inmates have always relied with confidence.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOWARD,

Physician and Oculist to the Ohio Institution for the Blind.

LETTER OF DR. S. M. SMITH.

R. L. HOWARD, M. D., *Physician to the Ohio Institution for the Blind :*

Being called to prescribe for the pupils in the Institution for the Blind, during your late absence in Europe, I herewith submit the condition of health for that time.

During April, May, and the first half of June, I prescribed for several cases of a mild character, generally miasmatic or intestinal disease. About the middle of June, one or two cases of dysentery appeared, that early seemed to assume a severe form, but yielded to treatment. Others soon followed, and in a short time there was obviously an epidemic tendency in the house, to this disease ; and, in some of the cases, a disposition to take on a low type.

During the latter half of June, and the whole of July, the average number of cases under treatment was nearly seven per day, not including those that were so indisposed as to require some restrictions and caution, in reference to diet, study, &c.

There were twenty-eight original attacks, and seven or eight relapses. Of this number, some were of a mild character and quite amenable to treatment at once; but many of them were protracted, and only yielded slowly to the use of remedies. Where convalescence was once established, it usually progressed without interruption, except in the few cases that were attacked a second time, a portion of which were fairly attributable to indiscretion and imprudence. Of the entire number there was no fatal case. For this most happy result we are, under a kind Providence, indebted in part to the faithful care and watching bestowed upon all, in carrying out every direction or suggestion that might in any way conduce to their comfort and welfare, as well as to the delicate anticipation of wants and kind ministrations, that so rob the sick-room of half its sufferings.

The epidemic character of the disease was quite obvious, as many who were not confined by distinct attacks were yet affected with some premonition, so that but few, of either pupils or household, were wholly exempt from the prevailing tendency.

It is pertinent to inquire whether any local or general cause was obvious, determining or predisposing to this prevalence. The disease, as well as its type, was referable, in part, I think, to morbid influences generated in the locality, and partly to the grade of health peculiar to the class of patients, growing out of their special misfortune and its consequences, as want of free, unrestrained exercise, and access to all the healthful influences open to others; and, perhaps, an original deficiency of vigor. Of the physical health of the blind generally, it must certainly be considered below the ordinary standard, thus predisposing them more easily to any epidemic influence.

Of the circumstances favoring a local cause, allow me to give my impressions. 1. A deficiency of sleeping apartments, requiring too many to be crowded into one room. 2. Bad ventilation. 3. Want of a good supply of water and apparatus for bathing. 4. Incomplete drainage, and bad location of the outhouses. All of which, I think, constitute together an urgent necessity for a complete remodeling of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. SMITH.

TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees, or the Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required, by law, to be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. But pupils are not usually received under ten. In some instances, persons over twenty-one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by the discretion of the Trustees. In all cases, applicants must be free from disease, of sound mind, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts, from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for the term of ten months, payable half-yearly in advance. This covers all charges, except clothing and travelling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants must come furnished with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. Vacation continues two months, during which the pupils return to their homes.